Draft Rule
#01-180(WPCB)

Rule 13: Operational Rule

SECTION 1. 327 IAC 8-13-1 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

327 IAC 8-13-1 Purpose of rule

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-11-13; IC 13-18-16-9
Affected: IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-11-2

Sec. 1. The purpose of this rule is to establish standards of operation and require corrections to water treatment plant and distribution system operations so as to protect human health and prevent adverse impacts to drinking water. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-13-1)*

SECTION 2. 327 IAC 8-13-2 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

327 IAC 8-13-2 Applicability of rule

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-11-13; IC 13-18-16-9
Affected: IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-11-2

Sec. 2. The standards and practices established in this rule are applicable to the operation and maintenance of all new or existing public water systems in Indiana. Each public water system shall comply with this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-13-2)*

SECTION 3. 327 IAC 8-13-3 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

327 IAC 8-13-3 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-11-13; IC 13-18-16-9
Affected: IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-11-2

Sec. 3. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Critical part" means a piece of equipment essential to the safe operation of a public water system, consisting of but not limited to expendable parts such as glassware, fittings, hose clamps, and gaskets.

(2) "Supplier of Water" means owner, operator and governing body.

SECTION 4. 327 IAC 8-13-4 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

327 IAC 8-13-4 Operation

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-11-13; IC 13-18-16-9
Affected: IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-11-2

Sec. 4. (a) A water distribution system shall be classified as follows:

(1) Class DSS (distribution system small) includes systems that:

(A) serve a population of less than or equal to three thousand three hundred (3,300); people and

(B) have no components other than:

(i) pressure tanks; or

(ii) storage tanks.

(2) Class DSM (distribution system medium) includes systems that meet one (1) of the following:

(A) Serve a population greater than or equal to three thousand three hundred one (3,301) but less than or equal to ten thousand (10,000) people and have no mechanical means of movement of water other than one (1) of the following:

(i) Pressure tanks.

(ii) Storage tanks.

(B) Consist of the following:

(i) Pump.

(ii) Storage tanks.

(iii) Booster pumps to storage tanks.

(3) Class DSL (distribution system large) includes systems that meet one (1) of the following:

(A) Serve a population greater than to ten thousand (10,000) people.

(B) Consist of the following:

(i) Storage tanks.

(ii) Booster pumps to the distribution system.

(iii) Mechanical devices for movement of water beyond storage.

(b) A water treatment plant shall be classified in one (1) of six (6) classifications, based on population served and type of treatment, as follows:

(1) Class WT 1 includes systems that meet the following:

(A) Serve a population less than or equal to five hundred (500) people.

(B) Acquire water from one (1) of the following:

(i) Ground water.

(ii) Purchase.

(C) Have one (1) of the following:

(i) Ion exchange softening process for cation removal.

(ii) Inline filtration device with no chemical treatment.

(2) Class WT 2 includes systems with no population limitations that meet the following:

(A) Acquire water from one (1) of the following:

(i) Ground water.

(ii) Purchase.

(B) Utilize chemical feed to achieve one (1) of the following:

(i) Disinfection.

(ii) Fluoride standardization.

(iii)Water stabilization.

(3) Class WT 3 includes systems that meet the following:

(A) Acquire water from one (1) of the following:

(i) Ground water.

(ii) Purchase.

(B) Utilize chemical feed.

(C) Have one (1) of the following:

(i) Pressure or gravity filtration.

(ii) Ion exchange processes if the population served is greater than five hundred one (501).

(iii) Lime soda softening.

(iv) Reverse osmosis.

(4) Class WT 4 includes systems that meet the following:

(A) Serve a population less than or equal to ten thousand (10,000) people.

(B) Acquire water from one (1) of the following:

(i) Surface water.

(ii) Ground water under the direct influence of surface water.

(5) Class WT 5 includes systems that meet the following:

(A) Serve a population greater than ten thousand one (10,001) people.

(B) Acquire water from one (1) of the following:

(i) Surface water.

(ii) Ground water under the direct influence of surface water.

(6) Class WT 6 includes systems that utilize newly emerging treatment technology not commonly in use for drinking water treatment in Indiana, as determined by the commissioner.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-13-4)

SECTION 5. 327 IAC 8-13-5 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

327 IAC 8-13-5 General Maintenance

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-11-13; IC 13-18-16-9
Affected: IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-11-2

Sec. 5. (a) A supplier of water shall be responsible for ensuring that the public water system is operated to provide an adequate quantity of safe drinking water to

consumers. This responsibility includes the following:

(1) Maintaining or contracting for an adequate number of trained staff to perform all duties necessary

(2) Performing maintenance and replacement of equipment when necessary to keep the facilities in good operating condition

(3) Providing adequate laboratory testing equipment to control and monitor treatment processes and chemical addition programs.

(b) An owner of a public water system shall be responsible for ensuring that the system complies with this rule and shall ensure that the system's operator has all of the resources necessary for proper operation of the system. OR The owner is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the system complies with this rule.

(c) When adding chemicals, all systems shall comply with the following:

(1) Chemicals added to drinking water and passed to the distribution system shall be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency(USEPA) (pursuant to provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq. (1980)), the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604 et seq. (1982)), or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. (1980)) or the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) (pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq. (1983)) and meet the purity requirements of Water Chemicals Codex, National Research Council of the National Science Foundation. All chemical containers shall bear the name, address and telephone number of the supplier, along with a functional name or identification and strength of the chemical. Chemicals shall not be fed in excess of the maximum dosage approved by USEPA or USFDA.

(d) When construction permits are required, every system must comply with 327 IAC 8-3.

(e) A public water system shall have a maintenance program which must also include an operational manual. The operational manual must contain at a minimum the following:

(1) The process of how a system is maintained from source to tap

(A) Well test

(B) Main flushing

(C) Valve exercising

(D) Back washing

(2) A schedule of how often equipment is maintained and what equipment is maintained

(3) A copy of the manufactures suggested instruction

(4) Inventory of system

(A) Pipe location and size

(B) Depth of lines

(C) Material Type

(5) List of Vendors for repairs

(6) Procedures for emergency response

(f) Public water systems classified as class DSS(distribution system small) may use a checklist instead of an operational manual.

(g) All public water systems must have adequate critical spare parts available to address reasonably foreseeable needs in a timely fashion in order to prevent adverse impacts to drinking water.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-13-5)